OLYMPIA'S ROOF GARDEN.

OLYMPIA'S ROOF GARDEN.

It's under glass and is to be could be considered and the stars. The stage has been placed and the stars. The stage has been discussed in a frame of stied into, relieved with star leave the stage of the stage until star classed was astonished at the degree of success with which he had carried out such an ambitious enterprise, and now his latest achievement is an equally surprising accomplishment when one comes to consider that the designer's in tention, so far as the public knew, was to build only a roof garden up on top of the company well as a comic opera on the first placed in a frame of glided iron, relieved with the star placed in a frame of glided iron, relieved with the star placed in a frame of glided iron, relieved with its as large nearly as the stage. The stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stag



cold has no terrors for the management of this roof garden, as the roof makes the enterprise independent of those vagaries of the weather that are so often fatal to roof-garden success. This glass covering is almost semicircular, and the north and south ends of the enclosure are the only open places, barring certain smaller spaces on the Broadway side of the building. These are luckily placed in the position best adapted to get the benefit of any breeze that is abroad; but Mr. Hammerstein, just as he made himself but Mr. Hammerstein, just as he made himself independent of the elements by covering his parden with a roof, will not depend on the breezes to keep his patrons cool. Over the entire roof there will be allowed to play streams of water by which the temperature of the garden can be lowered and kept down to a comfortable degree. This water is pumped up from a tank in the cellar, allowed to flow over the glass roof, and then returned to the ice tank down stairs to be cooled again and pumped up to the roof.

ank down stairs to be cooled again and pumped up to the roof.

Mr. Hammerstein is confident that this scheme will serve to keep the garden cool even in the warnest weather, and we mit is necessary the water will be started over the most as early as 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The enclosure of the roof makes this garden entirely practicable for winter use, and next autuum the two spaces at each end of the theatre, along with the smaller openings, will be closed and the performances continued up sloft during the winter months.

The stretch of room from Forty-fourth street up to Forty-fifth gives the garden an unusual effect of roominess, and the height of ceiling

RAMSAY MAY FLY HIS FLAG. Fighting Bob Evans May Succeed Him in

the Navigation Bureau. WASHINGTON, June 13.-Admiral Ramsay, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, is understood to be anxious to secure a fleet command, and it

is not improbable that he will see wi to the

the Indiana is likely to be his successor. Ramsay is the third officer of the service in point of rank, and will retire next April on account of

say is the third officer of the service in point of rank, and will retire next April on account of age. Should be remain at the head of the Navigation Burgau until his retirement, he would be the only officer of recent verse who has attained his rank and who never hoisted his flag in command of a station.

Last summer when Admiral Meade retired the Admiral was an applicant for the vacancy, but the Precident asked him to stay in his piace and assigned Admiral Burge to the command. As beach of the Navigation Burgau, Admiral Bameay has made many enemies, as all detail officers generally do, and his health has been broken by the duties of the office. The Admiral has heid his present place since Nov. I. 1889. His last cruise at sea expired in February of that year. He has had no sea service either as a Commodore or an Admiral, it is the rule for all flag officers of the navy to fly their pennant as a Commodore or an Admiral, it is the rule for all flag officers of the navy to fly their pennant as a Commander-in-Chief before retirement. This costom has come down through a long line of years, and Commedores and Admirals have dispinyed pride in seeking to get sea orders.

Excepting the South Atlantic station and the Pacific station, the command of all foreign stations have been filled recently. The South Atlantic station is one of little importance, and now consists of only three vessels, the Lancaster, Castine, and Yantic. This would not be a suitable command for the third sopior Admiral of the navy.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Many Changes in Service Duty Announced at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 13.-These orders have

Commander J. E. Craig ordered to Navy Yard, New York, on July 1; Commander N. M. Duer, detached from Navy Yard, Boston, ordered to Piret Light Fichboum, detached from Yorkown about Aug. 1.

Ordered home with three mouths leave; LieutenandCommander E. D. F. Heald, detached Hursau of Navial
Academy July 1.

Passed Assistant Surgrees, C. F. Stokes ordered as recorder Medical Examiner; hower, New York, June 29;
Passed A. A. Helling and George C. Reney, detached
room Board on Hursault Corge of Reney, detached
room Board on Hursault Portsmonth Navy Yard, July 1;
Presed Assistant Surgreen J. W. Enker, detached from
Board of Examiner, New York, June 29;
Seminard of Examiner, New York, June 24;
Seminard of Examiner, New York, June 24;
Seminard of Examiner, New York, June 24; Ordered to
Seminard of Examiner, New York, June 24;
Seminard of Examiner, Seminard of Manuters;
Seminard of Seminard from Board of Examiners, Ordered to Manuters;
Seminard of Seminard from Monterey, Ordered
June Wits, Here months leave Licellenant Condensitions of Seminard of Seminard Order, June 26;
Seminarder W. T. Hurwell, detached from Var College of Series to Sexicent Lighthouse district and Inspector, June 26; Lieut, F. A. Wilner, detached from Seminard Seminard Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lieut, O. E. Lasher,
detached from Attents of Seminary Lie edered home with three months' leave; Lieutenant

Washington, June 13. Secretary Olney toder, a check for \$10,000 to be turned over to the families of the four Italians who were killed by a mob at Walsenburg, Col. last year, and to Sir Julian Pauneefote, the British Ambassador, a check for \$1.500 for the relief of the Dawson family, British subjects who were assaulted in Nebraeka, and \$1.000 for one Bain, the purser of an English ship who was shot in the leg during the levee riots in New Orleans last fail. The money was appropriated by Congress. der, a check for \$10,000 to be turned over to

WARHINGTON, June 13.-The pollowing Postmasters, not confirmed by the Senate, were to-day reappointed by the Fresident: John Board, Danville, III.; Willard Peck, Hudson, N. Y., and Gentry Miller, Mount Jey, Pa.

not excuse for them. A semicircular row of boxes tacing the stage has a ledge of flowers growing under the front of the box. A row of flowers is to grow along the front of the stage, and boxes of them sit in all sorts of unexpected places. The iron framework of the roof and the pillarsages covered with electric lights which number 2,800, and should produce a remarkably brilliant effect. As there are to be accommodations for 2,000 persons up there, that will allow about a builb and a half to the illumination of every person in the audience. The colors in which the wood and iron wirk are painted are sale times of blue and green, and the whole effect of the colors is right and dainty. At different points the garden will be decerated with palms and trees, and these with the running water of the rounning will give the place a look that will anomalously combine the simplicity of the country and the most modern refinements of city existence.

fountains will give the place a loos that will anomalously combine the simplicity of the country and the most modern refinements of city existence.

One original feature of the garden is the arrangement of about a half dozen rustic boxes which are nearled in different situations, one of them overlooking the waterfall, another in the form of an old Italian versada perched upon the rocks, and others scattered in various positions, just as unusual, over the rest of the roof. Beside the two elevators, four staffways lead up to the roof, and Mr. Hanmerstein said resterday that there would be no doubt of the opening on Monday night. This looked dublous, for there was a great deal of fresh paintenal most trabout, and a large force of men was working hard. Int Mr. Hammerstein was in the midst of it, vocitarously encouraging the worken n, and doubtless they will be under his inspiration, able to have the place in readiness for Monday.

COL. COCKERILL'S WIDOW A BRIDE. Wedded to Mr. Liennu of Brooklyn by a

Hoboken Justier. Mrs. Leonora Cockerill, widow of John A. Cockerill, the well-known newspaper man, for leave to dispose of and surrender his interwho died in Cairo on April 10, was married on Thursday night to Waiter Louis Lienau, an \$50,000, in which the children have a contin-

"I guess I can fill the bill," remarked McCollough, and he led the couple into his office. Everything went well until that part of the service was reached which reads:

"And do you promise to love, honor, and obey." Mrs. Cockerill inade strenuous objections to this, and the coremony was gone over again, the objectionable word "obey" being left out. At the conclusion of the ceremony the cobpie reserved their carriage and were driven to the objectionable word "obey" being left out. At the conclusion of the ceremony the cobpie reserved their carriage and were driven to the lefter, where they crossed to New York. Both parties gave their right names to the Justice, but not until yesterday did it come out that the bride was the widow of J. bn A. Cockerill.

The bridesroom is a son of the late Rudolph Lienau, who was for many years President of the Germania Bank in Brooklyn. He is 20 yearsold, good looking, and is well known in social circles in Brooklyn. When seen at his piace of business yesterday he admitted the marriage, and said that it was the Intention of his wife and himself to live in Englewood, where he recently built a house. He declined to talk of the marriage further than to say the he had known Mrs. Cockerill for a year.

It is understood that Mr. Lienau met Col. and Mrs. Cockerill for a year.

It is understood that Mr. Lienau met Col. and half ago. He was there buying goods for his firm, and became quite intimate with his present wife and her husband.

Mrs. Lienau, when seen at her home, 150 West Eighty-fourth street, yesterday, was more willing to talk than her husband had heen.

"I did not want the news of my marriage to come out so quickly," she said, "but I suppose it might as well be known now as at any time. In truth, it was most unexpected by both Mr. Lienau and myself. I had invited a few friends to dinner on Thorsday night, and I expected among my gests Capt. Junst of the North German Lioyd line. He did not appear, and during the evening Mr. Lienau, who was one of my guests, drawe over to Hobok

TRUOPS TO CHOSS INTO MEXICO.

Treaty Braws Up Whereby Indians May He Pursued Over the Border,

WASHINGTON, June 13 .- A treaty has been entered into between the United States and Mexico, under the terms of which troops of this country may pursue and capture renegade Indians escaping to Mexican territory, and the ans excapling to Mexican territory, and the forces of Mexico will have similar privileges respecting indian defredators fleeing to American territory. The treaty has been drawn up by Secretary Oiney, representing the United States, and Minister Romero, representing Mexico. The subject of Indian depredations along the Mexican border is a matter which has given the War Department considerable anxiety. Several bands of Indian depredators, including the "Kid's" band, have played fast and loose with the American tropps. When detected in the commission of offences they have fied for Mexican territory, and there being no authority under which United States troops could cross the border, they have escaped arrest.

Japan Ordering War Ships.

LONDON, June 13.-The Japanese Governnent has ordered four fronclads, four first-class and two second-class cruisers, from shipbuild-ers on the Clyde and Tyne. It is said that orders for two second-class cruisers have been placed by Japan in America, and that several tornedo boats will be built in French and Ger-

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President has appointed Charles if. Wills of Marriand Consul of the United States at Managua, Nicaragua.

WEYLER TAKES IT BAST. Active Operations Will Re Conducted Only

HAVANA, June 13 .- A council of war was held at the Palace last night, being attended by several Generals and Capt. Gen. Weyler. It was agreed, in view of the present condilton of the country caused by the rainy season, to modify the plan of campaign. Active operations will be conducted only when they are required in special eases. Precautions will taken to protect the towns against possible

attacky. Insurgents have made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy with dynamite a culvert on the railway near Campo Florida, close to Havana. They also exploded a dynamite cartridge under the railway bridge near Duran, province of Havana. Considerable damage was done to the bridge and rallway traffic was

José Autonio Yznaga, an American who is related to well-known families in New York related to well-known families in New York and London, and who has been acting as assistant correspondent of the New York Herald, has been ordered to leave Cuba. It is charged that he sent fairs news to the Herald.

HAVANA, June 10.—11 was officially reported here a few days ago that a patriot band had attacked the town of Cabezas, Matanzas province, and that it had beer renelled by the garrison. The Spanish military commander of the pince enthusiastically praised his soldiers for their ochavior, and Gen. Weyler asked for the names of the bravest, that he might reward them. A new version of the affair is now given by a Spaniard, resident of Cabezas, where he owns a large dry goods store. He says that the patriots actually soutered the town, and remained in it during six hours, providing themselves with all they could get, especially at his own store, without any resistance having been made by the garrison, which consisted of 150 men. On May 30 the Comercio guerrillas of Cardenas while escorting a funeral were surprised by the patriots. Six guerrillas were killed, the Licutenant, one sergoant, and goveral more wounded, and the rest captured. No official account of this has been published. Capt. Ceterino Gonzalez del Campillo is trying to make a record in the work of killing non-combatairs. He is the commander of the guerrillas of twin de Pablo Sagua. He cannot boast of ever having had an encounter with the patriots, but the number of innocent men who have disappeared from their homes since his rule began equals almost that which is credited to his celleague, Major Narciso Paulewicka.

It would be impossible to describe the miserand London, and who has been acting as as-

is credited to his colleague, Major Narciso Fandewicka.

It would be impossible to describe the miserable condition of the refugees from the country in this city. They are seen in large groups at the hour of mess in the soldiers' quarters, but as food is by no mean, very abundant there, many have to go without any relief.

It is said on good authority that El Pais, the official organ of the autonomist party, will seen ston its mubileation. The ray of several months is due to the staff, and subscribers are now so few that not enough is collected even for the most urgent needs of the paper.

ARRESTED FOR FILIBUSIERING.

John D. Hart and Capt. Rellie of the Ber-

muda Put Under Bonds. PHILADELPHIA, June 13. John D. Hart, the head of the Hart Steamship line, and Capt. short; before noon to-day on warrants charging them with engaging in a recent fillbustering expedition on the Bermuda. A war-Emillo Nunez, the well known Cuban leader, a United States Deputy Marshal to cerve. Messes, Hart and Reilly were armigned before a United States Commissioner this afternoon. The warrants for the arrest of the men were sworn out in Jucksonville, Fla., by one "Emrique de Mariatequi," before United States Commissioner Eagan of the Southern district of Florida. It is alleged that the accused "did on April 27, at Jacksonville, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition against the kingdom of Spain."

Messes, hart and Helliy were held in \$1,000 ball each for a further hearing here on June 18, Should the accused be held for court, they will be tried at Jacksonville, where the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Col. Nunez, who has not yet been arrested, was seen by a reporter to day after the arrest of

Florida.

Capt. Reilly was released on bail this afterneon, but Mr. Hart refused to accept bail, although a bondsman was ready to go his surety, and he was taken to the County Prison.

Plantation Owner Raising Money on His

Andrew Fernandez y Morrell, who ishthe owner of a large plantation in Cuba, asked Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday to appoint him guardian of his three children, and is not improbable that he will sterm to the Pacific station on the expiration of the two years' cruise of Admiral Beardsic. August, In this event "Fighting Bob" Evans, who will have served two years in command of the New York and Indiana, will be detached and possibly be made head of the Navigation Bureau.

The President is said to be anxious to gratify Fighting Bob's ambition to be the detail officer of the navy, and as Admiral Rainsay has applied for sea duty, the present commander of plied for sea duty, the present commander of the large as la ests in two policies of life insurance aggregating

SHOWED THE SCARS TO OLNEY. Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 13.-J. C. Delgado and his son, Dr. José Manuel Delgado, the American citizens of Cuban birth who were brutally sessuited by Spanish troops, had an interview this morning with Secretary Olney. They were accompanied by Dr. José L. Rodriguez of this accompanied by Dr. José L. Rodriguez of this city, whom they have retained as counsel, and dionzale de Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban legation in the United States. Dr. Rodriguez was one of the attorneys in the Maxima Mora case. The Delgados told their story to Secretary Oiney, and calied attention to their scars. They brought with them and showed to Mr. Oiney the broken machete with which a terrible cut had been inflicted on the face of the younger man, and a builet that had been taken from his body. The interview lasted twenty minutes.

CHASING THE LAURADA.

A Sugaish War Ship After Her, with a Brit-

filibustering steamer Laurada, which arrived at Port Antonio some days ago, after, as it is said, having landed a large quantity of munitions of war on the Cuban coast, sailed to-day. As soon as she left port she was followed by a Spanish as she left port she was followed by a Spanish war ship, which had been awaiting her departure. Abreast of the Spanish vessel was a British gunboat, it is reported that the Captain of the Laurala intends to keep within a marino league of the Jamaican coast until his vessel, which is a speedy one, outrons the Spanish war ship, when he will stand out to sea. If the Spanish dires on the Laurala when she is in British waters he will have the British gunboat to deal with.

ANARCHIST BALART ARRESTED. Pullas's Wife Says He Knows Who Threw

the Santa Maria Bomb. BARCELONA, June 13 .- An anarchist named Ralart has been arrested on board the steamer Andes at Malaga. The widow of the anarchist Andes at Managa. The whole of the abarchist Pallas, who was executed in 1803 for throwing a bomb among a group of officers, declares that Balart knows the author of the recent explosion at the Church of Santa Maria, and suggests that he himself was the perpetrator of the out-race.

Peary Charters the Steamer Hope. St. John's, N. F., June 13, -Lieut, Peary has expedition the steamer Hope, one of the finest of the Newfoundland whaling fluct. She is commanded by Capt. John Bartlett, who so

commanded by Capt. John Bartlett, who so successfully managed the relief expedition last year. The Hope is targer than any expeditionary ship that has gone north in recent year. She is stancily built, and possesses excellent accommodations, so that she will not only be able to convey the two scientific parties that it a already arranged shall accompany her, but can also take two or three other scientists. This will be an exceptionable opportunity for them, the steamer making an almost complete tour the steamer making an aimost complete tour of Davis Straits and Haffin's Hay.

Lieut. Peary will return to New York in the steamer Portia to-night to arrange the details of the expedition which will sail from Sydney. Cape Breton, about July 10. The Hope will go in dock immediately to have a new shaft fitted and to undergo a thorough overhauling.

Must Not Bincklist Employees. ALBUQUERQUE, June 13. Judge Collier has ordered the receiver of the Atlantic and Pa-cific Railroad hereafter not to blacklist any member of the American Railway Union. DEMUCRACY PS. ARISTOCHACY.

An Englishman Points Out Certain Wenkseases of Aristofratte Covernment Not

Recognized by Mr. Leeky, the Historian TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: To the excellent review by M. W. H. of Mr. Leeny's dissertation on American institutions in "Liberty and Democracy" I will only venture to add that the observations of eminent European writers on the United States have always seemed to me to be somewhat vitiated by too exclusive acquaintance with the great cities. A year or two spent in a village might have presented in a different aspect the political character and outlook of the American people.

In Mr. Lecky's general description of the evils

and perlls which beset democracy, thoughtful men will, to a great extent, concur. I know no thoughtful American, at least, who does not share Mr. Lecky's misgivings and feel that government by the people is on its trial. Faction, demagogism, "boss" rule, "wire pulling," "log corruption, abuse of patronage as rolling." 'spolls," ascendancy of sinister or local interests, misgovernment of great cities, as well as the low and apparently declining standard of political morality, are facts not to be denied. and, unless their growth can be arrested, a catastrophe can hardly fall to come. The last addition to the black list appears to be "sectionalism," which is breaking up all the Legislatures into self-making or fanatical cliques, and rendering Governments over, where unstable, the chief exception so far being the Government of the United States, which, at all events, has a life of four years. Socialism and aparchism, too, are booming, though in America less than in Europe, to which they are native while here they are exotics. All this is set forth with the force, breadth, and clearness of a great writer, and at the same time with the philosophic and judicial calmness which some of his critics, struck, perhaps, by his errors, have failed to show. On the other hand, Mr. Lecky may note as a

hopeful sign that in the United States the people not only continue to respect and almost worship the Federal Constitution, but have of late consented to considerable measures of selfrestriction; that States have been greatly curtalling by permanent Constitutions the power of the elective Legislatures: that, though the systhe independence of the Judges has been inreased by the lengthening of their terms, and that the "spoils system" has been greatly reof the people upon questions fairly submitted to them seems to have been sound enough. After the war, when repudiation was pressed on them by demagogues, though the temptation was sore, they decided that the public faith should be kept. In the United States they have not shown in any considerable degree that tendency to the confiscation of property by socialistic for legislation which Mr.Lecky notes as an alarming feature of the situation in Europe. The small end of the wedge in the shape of the income tax was driven in only to be driven out again, without any sign of popular resentment. The general impression made on an observer, so far as the United States are concerned, is that the people would do well enough if faction, demathem alone. How elective government is to be carried on without party, or party without demagagism and the political maladies which demagagism entails, is the problem which the civilized world is now rather urgently called upon to solve.

Various plans of conservative reform - second chambers on this or the other footing, suspenive vetoes, minority representation, the referendute, and other legislative checks are before s, and are philosophically discussed by Mr. Lecky. But the thing most manifestly needed. especially as an antidote to socialism and socialistic confiscation, is that wealth shall do its merely eating the fruits of their labor and state are repulsive to a man of culture. Let the man of culture then try, by taking hold of them when he can, without absolute loss of may be done by independent and patriotic men in the political press, the power of which for good or evil, when most people read nothing but newspapers, is tremendous, and the omission to deal with which, among the other great forcer and salient features of the situation, seems a serious defect in Mr. Lecky's book. But there surely can be little doubt that whatever jealoney of the rich may be felt by the poor a rich man who remains at his social post and does his social duty enjoys at least as much influence as he deserves. This surely is not asking too much of the favored class when myriads are leading lives of dull and incessant toll in the hood by facing hardship and danger on the girdle round the earth in the restless search of Paris samule the aristocratic hell of Monte Carlo, or lounge on the voluptuous shores of the Riviers. It is even conceivable that the social perils of democracy may be to the rich a blessing in disguise. The necessity of political and social activity, irksome as it is to them, may be the thing needful to make them men, instead of being luxurious, elegant, and superlatively

The parts of Mr Lecky's book most open to riticism are those in which he betrays a yearning for the political past, a liking for aristocracy, and a tendency to plead for the existence of an hereditary House of Lords. Perhaps the historian is unconsciously swayed in some degree by partiality for that eighteenth century which

is the subject of his great work. Hereditary aristocracy, as all students of history know, had its day. But in that day it was a different thing from the British peerage of the present time. In the middle ages the lords were the Great Council of the nation, a position from which the House of Commons did not oust them, though it gained influence as holder of the purse. They were local admin-Istrators, Judges, Captains. Stubbs thinks that their toils and care shortened their lives. It was of real force and personal or territorial impor-

their toils and care shortened their time. I twas of real force and personal or territorial important their toils and care shortened their time. I twas of real force and personal or territorial important that people thought in that age. Less than half that people thought in that age. Less than half that people thought in that age. Less than half age peer, those age.

I have a summan that the standard that it is people thought in that age. Less than half age peer, to say and hing of the outmandered the standard that it is people thought the coron an unquestionably of the countries. We have does not cords was a house of courtiers, who shared the Church blunder with the limit of the court.

I have the accomplices of the limit of the politics of the great houses. If the son companion of the politics of the great houses. In the inition of charles, La start of the arise for a quiet little to the Church lands. Those church lands fong continued to influence the politics of the great houses. In the inition of Charles La start of the arise for a quiet little to the church lands fong continued to influence the politics of the great houses. In the inition of Charles La start of the arise for a quiet little to the church lands fong continued to influence the politics of the great houses. In the inition of Charles La start of the arise for a quiet little to the court.

In the limit of the great houses, and the arise of Lords and the court of the court.

In the limit of the great houses took the side of the court.

In his so gain the great houses took the side of the level of the court.

In his so gain the great houses took the side of the level of the court.

In his so gain the great houses took the side of the level of the court.

In his side of the great houses took the side of the level of the court.

In his side of the great houses took the side of the level of the great house of lords to be upday to the great house of lords to be upday to the great house of lords to be upday to the great house of lords to be upday to th

the cabals of the different aristocratic cliques or connections, as they were called, under George II.? Can any democratic corruption be fouler or more unbinshing than that which carried the Peace of Paris? Had not things come to such a pass that bank notes could be slipped by a Min-leter into the hand of a nobleman without giving him offence? Was not malversation of the funds of the civil list for the purpose of administering "golden pills" at elections practised by the King? Was not all preferment, including that of the Church, abused for political purposes as freely as democratic faction ever abused its spolis?

One hideous feature of the aristocratic gov-

ernment was its utter want of human feeling for the poor. No doubt there were in private

life landowners like Sir Roger de Coverly or

with aristocratic reckiessness of plebelan blood

The poor were hanged by scores for offences

really less beloous than aristocratic duelling gambling, and seduction. Hlackstone reckoned

a hundred and sixty canital offences. A boy 10

years old was left for execution. The state of

the jails was appalling. Men were kept in life-

long imprisonment for debt. The navy was recruited by the press gang, the army by decoy. A poor woman whose husband had been

pressed," to get food for her starving children was tempted to snatch something from a

store. She was convicted of shoplifting, then a capital offence, and carried to the gallows with an infant at her breast. Mr. Lecky himself has given us the incident. From such things as these at least democracy has saved us. There was still a House of Commons, which spite of rotten boroughs, represented to some extent popula: sentiment, and popular entiment was always strong against taxation. In fiscal matters privilege was controlled, and prevented from casting the public burdens off its own shoulders to those of the people, as it did in France. Yet Mr. Lecky will hardly deny that the landed interest with which the lords were identified, were favored in fiscal legislation. The baroes of the feudal era framed the ireat Charter, repeatedly enforced confirmations of it, put down the misgovernment of Henry III., laid the foundation stone of the House of Commons, and carried the statute against arottrary taxation. The course of the modern House of Lords has been one of the modern House of Lords has been one of the modern House of Lords has been one of the modern House of Lords has been one of the modern House of Lords has been one of the modern House of Lords has been one of the interest of a privileged order. That is the interest of a privileged order. That is the interest of a privileged order. That is the incorporation of the same property of the form, emancipation of the Catholics, the emancipation of lissenters, the reform of the cyfminal law, the reform of the Catholics, the emancipation of Helmon of the law concerning land, especially in Ireland, have all been blocked by the House of Lords to the utmost of its power. What positical wisdom could there be looking even from the most conservative point of view, in the obstinate exclusion of great bodies of men from the rights of citizens, and, therefore, from loyalty to the Government, or in maintaining the angry line between the Episcopalian and the Nonconformist by barring the Nonconformists out of the motor of the House of Lords is not so dark. By the private of the House of Lords is not so dark. Let Boswell could say that the slave trade, however it might be threatened elsewhere, had a sore support "in the wisdom and independence of the House of Lords." Mr. Locky pleads that in some of their obstruction the Lords had a popular prejudice on their side. He is right. But is the representation of popular prejudice the special function of a Senate.

The annot be said that the action of the House of Lords has been truly conservative. True conservative model have dictated prompt reirestance of the lords to Parliamentary reform the lack of self-th wisdom was not less monifest than the lack of patroits m. By moderate concession, by consenting to the disfrance in part of the mation might have been satisfied and the leg tions of it, put down the misgovernment of Henry III., laid the foundation stone of the

to persist in brind obstruction till at last it gave way to fear. To present that its prolonged resistance was disinterested and dictated by the practical wisdom which looks rather to the working of institutions than to their forms would be hopeless. Of the 513 members of the House of commons for England and Wales 218 were returned by the nomination or influence of 87 pers. Of the 45 members for Scotland 41 were returned by 21 peers. Of the 100 members for Ireland 51 were returned by 31 members for Ireland 51 were returned 51 were Ireland 51 were returned 51 were Ireland 51 were Irela ers for Ireland 51 were returned by 36 peers. ix peers returned 45 members to the House of

Six peers returned 45 members to the flouse of Commons.

The great extension of the franchise in 1867, which in Mr. Lecky's opinion, opened the floodgate of Democracy, was passed without hesitation by the peers. Why? Because it had been framed by a Tory Government or by the schemer who inspired that Government as an appeal to the ignorant masses against the liberal tendencies of the educated middle class and the skilled artisans. The lead of the Tory aristocracy, who proposed it, bimself called it a leap in the dark, and arowed that his object in passing it was to "dish the Whirs." Did the lowest of democogues ever do anything more unornicipied? In fact all political history tells us that nothing is more prolligate than aristocratic faction. That the credit of founding British empire in

seems to intimate, can hardly be maintained. It belongs rather to great adventurers such as Clive and Hastings. When the empire had been founded the vice-royalty went, with other imperial offices, to the aristocracy as a perquisite of their order. But without the Lawrences and other picheinan coadjutors it would have fared ill with the aristocratic dovernors of British India. other picbean condjutors it would have fared ill with the aristocratic divernors of British India.

Mr. Lecky dwells elequently on the special advantages enjoyed by members of an aristocracy in entering public life, the political education which they receive in their homes, their superior manners, and the high code of traditional honor which sets them above the suspicion of corruption. A century ago the young nobleman may have had in his home exclusive means of political instruction. But does he as a rule know more about politics now than any well-educated young man who reals the newsmapers? Of manners the best school is equality. Rich men are usually above being princed by money, though they are by no means above being bribed with coroners and ribions. But has Mr. Lecky forgotten the radiway manhs of 1846 to 48 and the blackmail which peers then levied by means of their induced in the House open railroads passing through their estates? Thes heeven think that this is the only case in which the political influence of peers has been used for their personal advantage? "Noblesse oblige' has a fine sound, but it is apt sometimes to be construed backward, as though nothing he would do could ablet the dignity of a peer. Against the advantages of aristocratic borth, whatever they are, Mr. Lecky will have to set off the influence upon a young man's character of distinction which he has no claim. Indecience, too, fully as of en as ambition, is nurtured in invarious homes. Mr. Lecky will have to set off the influence upon as ambition, is nurtured in invarious homes. Mr. Lecky will have to set off the influence of the as and claim, indecience, too, fully as of en as ambition, is nurtured in invarious homes. Mr. Lecky will have to set off the influence of peers has malicion, in the House of Lords, Leaders of the astocracy have preached awainst it in valu.

Mr. Lecky notes with generous disgust the as-

JORDAN, MORIARTY & CO., 155, 157, 159 East 23d St., West of 8d Ave., New York.

Furniture, Carpetings, Upholstery, &c.

We cordially invite careful and saving housekeepers to call on us this week. At no other house Squire Allworthy. But their spirit did not ap-pear in legislation. Legislation was instinct will they find such values as we are now offering.





VERY NEAT SPIECE CHINA TOLLET SET. AR. TISTICALLY DECORATED. SPECIAL THIS WEEK. SPECIAL.





1 BOOK. VERY PRETTY OAK.
1N AN DRESSING CASE, HIGHINCHES LY FINISHED, WITH SOR
INCHES 24 GVAL SWING GLASS,



Furnishing Hotels and Flats a Specialty. Prompt attention given to all out-of-town orders. Price

list mailed on application. GIVEN ON EASIEST

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE DANGERS. Some of the Brooklyn Veterans Want the Line of March Made Shorter.

A member of Germain Metternich Post No. 122, G. A. R., fell dead in the ranks during the recent Memorial Day parade in Brooklyn, and score or more veterans were partially prostrated during the long march from the fountain in Bedford avenue to the Soldiers' and Sallors' Memorial Arch on the Park plaza. A similar incident occurred in the parade last

year, and a movement has been started to have the line of march considerally shortened, and there is a general feeling that the old soldiers are no longer equal to the severe strain. At a recent meeting of Metternich Post this resolution was adopted:

In consideration of the advanced years of a major-ity of the coincades of the post, it is deemed unwise to participate in the Memoria. Bay parale in the future, unless the march wond the considerably shortened, and it is resolved the Memorial and Execu-tive Committee be required to take such action as may bring about the desired change. At the regular meeting of the Memorial and Executive Committee last night the resolution of the Metternich comrades was presented and referred to the committee on Public Ceremonies.

Drowned from Hoffman Island. George Sharrer, 5 years old, fell from the sea wall at Hoffman Island on Friday evening and was drowned. The body was recovered at South child's mother is an employee on Hoffman Island.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BINIATURE ASMANAC-THIS DAY Sun rises ... 4 28 | Sun sets ... 7 32 | Moon sets. 10 28 HIGH WATER -- THIS DAY. andy Hook. 9 39 . Gov Island. 9 56 | Hell Gate.. 11 45

A prived-Satherox, June 13.

Be New York, Watkins, Southampton, Sa Diamant, Wischhausen, Hamburg, Sa August Korff, Jimhur, Hamburg, Sa August Korff, Jimhur, Hamburg, Sa Stale of Texas Evans, Brunswick, Sa Beitaura, Fraser, Phinadelphia, Sa Niagara, Crocker, Nassau, Sa Kiagara, Crocker, Nassau, Jark Ausino, Segito, Port Spain. ABBIVED OUT.

Sallalle, from New York, at Bremerhaven.
Sa Lennox, from New York, at Aden.
Sa Failodon Hall, from New York, at Cape Town.
Sa Alberta, from New York, at Port Natal,
Ea Folda, from New York, at Port Natal,
Ea Folda, from New York, at Napres.
Sa El Derado, from New York, at New Orleans.
Sa Pawnee, from New York, at Wilmington.

8s Hindoo, from New York for London, off Prawle S: Westernland, from New York for Antwerp, off Sa Lassell, from New York for Manchester, passed row Head.

SAILED FROM FURRISH PORTS. Sa State of Nebraska, from Glasgow for New York, Sa La Bretagne, from Havre for New York, Sa St. Louis, from Southamton for New York, Sa Dresden, from Ricenseria; en for New York, Sa Werra, from Naples for New York, Sa Elysia, from Naples for New York, Sa Sorreuto, from Hamburg for New York,

FAILED FROM DOMPSTIC PORTS. Sa El Paso, from New Orleans for New York. Sa Blueffelde, from Baltimore for New York.

5343	GOING STRANGHUPS.	
Sati	Tuesday, June 16.	
33377	Marie Class.	Pessel Saffa.
avel, Bremen	7 00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
omanche, Charlest	CONTRACTOR STANDARDS AND	8:00 P. M.
	Fednesday, June 17.	
ew York, Southam	pton . 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
cutonic, Liverpool	W 00 A. M.	12:00 M.
cordiand. Antwer	p. 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
ourdland Antwer ity of Washingto vans	n, Ha-	No. of Contract of
vana	1:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
1 Sol, New Orleans	ALCOHOL: BELLEVIOLE	S 00 P. M.
South	Thursday, June 18.	
ugustaVictoria.Ply	month 4 up 5 M	7:00 A. M.
erkendam, Hotter	dam 7 co 4 M	9:00 A. M.
riture Horassita	1 00 11 31	2 00 D M
rinoco, Hermuda iagara, Nassau	1.00 (2.36	3 00 P. M. 3 00 P. M.
manual residence	STEEL STATE OF THE STATE OF THE	A. S.
44.0	And the second resources	
181	OMING STEAMSHIPL	
	Inte To-Lau	
t. Enoch	London	
ohenstauffen	Bremen	31av 23
tenlochy	Gibraltar	14v 27
was decition	Gilbra Lag	May 30
a Gaerogue	liavre	dune d
nto	Hamburg	May 30
rincero	_ Bermuds	June 11
omanche	arksonville	June 10
If you Augusta		June 111
a ser Withelm II		dine 4
	Olusgow	June 4
Ince	Monday, June 15.	
Marketer	Antwerp	tone #
The same weeks are not at	Gibraliar	June 3
naacridato.	Gibraitar	June 8
OCH	Liverpool	June 5
alectoria	braltar	June 1
farliancia	Havana	June 11
A FAUL	New Orleans	June 1
I Blo	New Orleans	June 10
ouls and	New Orleans	June 10
	Tuesday, June 16.	
		471.00
ississippi	London	
orwegian	Glasgow	nne 5
alencia	La Guayra	June 19
CHAINC	Gibraltar	June 1
	Gliraltar	June 1
Due 1	Tednesday, June 17.	
Mark the second second	Control of the Paris of the Control	and the second second

Ime Thursday, June 18.

Ince Friday, June 19.

Business Motices.

Camparison Invited. DR. J. PARKER PRAY, OPERATING CHIROPOLDIST and originator of manicure art and goods in America: six and manicures, from three to eight years, practice, appointments first class, popular prices, separate par one At 10 and 12 East 283 st., near Broadway, opposite Madison Square Para; estab. 1808, take elevator. Send for 12-page catalogue,

Club men and all other connoisa-urs of good linears never allow them to be spoiled by the addition of former imperal waters, and always ask for CARL H. SCHULTZ'S.

An S. G. cocktail each day will prevent indiges. Con. Because to have it flavored with DR. SIEGERT'S ANDOSTURA BITTERS. MARRIED.

AUCHING LONS - FARBY. - At Indianapolis, June 11, 1800, Margaret Gresham, daughter of Thomas G. Barry, Eso., to Arthur Stirling Auchin-

DIED. ARNOLD, -Suddenly, at Great Neck, Friday, June 12, Virginia I., wife of Wm. H. Arnold. Funeral on Monday from Great Neck All Saints Church, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives invited to be present without further notice. Providences

papers please copy. HARRISON, At Cornwall on the Hudson, N. Y. June 13, 18:00, Thomas F. Harrison, formerly Ab-sistant Superintendent of Schools, New York city. ee of funeral hereafter.

MELLY, -On Saturday, June 13, Ann beloved wife Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 30 P. M., from her late residence, 249 East 43d st. Interment in Calvary. SWENSON.-On June 18, 1896, at his residence, 20 East 69th st. New York, Svante M. Swenson, in

the soth year of his age. Notice of funeral bereafter. Wingfield, in the outh year of his age.

Services at his late restilence, 85 Firm st., Montelair,
N. J., Sunday, June 14, at 2:50 P. M. Carriagos
meet train leaving foot of Chambers st. at 12:45

P. M. Interment private. THE RENSICO CEMETERY located on the Barime Railroad, forty-eight minutes ride from the Grand Central Report. Office, 10 East 42d st.

Special Motices.

ABOUT YOUR HEAD AND HAIR.

The Riley Electric comb qualentes. Approved by blanest medical authorities. It positively cures baid ness, nervous headsches, neuragin, dandruf, and restores color to hair prematuroly gray, strus noises in the head, clears and brightens the min! Read and investigate. All doubt, removed before purchase, inventor a pamphlet with the timonias furnished; also a comb free on easy conditions. For particulars eddress RHEY FLECTRIC CO, 577 Front st. Newark, N. J. Sold by leading trugglets. Schieffelin & Co., New York, wholesa exents. Hitton, Hughes & Co., 784, Hegeman's, 196 Broadway, retail.

Mew Publications.



LOOKS LIKE GOFF.

A Demented Man with Hends and Money in His Peck-ts. A man who describes h mself as Edward

Snowden was sent to Bellevue Hospital from the Harlem rolace Court pesterday, suffering, apparently, from sendle dementia. He is 65 years old and looks like Recorder Goff. He was arrested on Thursday on a charge of in-toxication, and was fixed \$5 the next morning. He paid I is fine out of a \$20 gold niece and was rearrested on Friday night on the old charge of intextication.

He had been drinking, but when he sobered up he was found to be weak-minded.

Five \$100 bonds of the city of Washington, \$180 in cash, and two deeds of property in Frederick. Md., were found in his possession. He says that he lives in Frederick and the city of Washington, and the city of Washington, \$100 cash, and the city of Washington \$100 cash, were found in his possession. He says that he lives in Frederick and came here to visit a brother who lives at \$20 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

Transportation Charges on Bank Notes. Washington, June 13. -United States Treasurer Morgan to-day issued this circular: "Clecular No. 174, of Nov. 17, 1803, requiring the charges for the transportation of national bank notes to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption under the act of June 20, 1874, to be paid by the senders is hereby re-voked, to take effect on and after July 1, 1895.